7: Gamble S-5 (1926-1927) 1933 AF12 North China AF12

August, and 15.8 cents in September.[14] This increase of 70 per cent in five months was due largely to the decline in the gold value of silver.

Electric current is available throughout a large part of Peiping, and all the principal thoroughfares are electrically lighted. For residential use, the ordinary charge is 24 cents a kilowatt hour. Forty-eight families reported some expenditure for electricity, but an examination of the accounts shows that 16 of these can hardly be considered regular users of electricity. All 16 reported expenditure for less than four months, and for only a small total. For some it was only 10, 20, or 30 cents. For only four of the 16, was the total for the year over $2. If these 16 are omitted, the number of regular users of electricity is 32. This is 11 per cent of the entire group, and 32 per cent of the families with incomes of more than $40 a month. The first regular users are in the $40 group. Their average expenditure was $14.20 a year, or $1.20 a month. The average was more than $2 a month for the families with incomes of more than $60 a month. It was over $3 a month only for the $300 group. Then it was $4.70 a month. One family was charged $22 for a new meter, another spent $35 for an electric lamp.

The amount of current used was seven kilowatt hours per month by the families in the $40 group; 12 by the $80 group; 15 by the $200 group; and 20 by the $300 group. A group of American working-class families in Peoria, Illinois, used an average of 24.9 kilowatt hours per month.[15] If a family needs, on the average, three hours of artificial light per day, the $40 group would have an average of two 40-watt bulbs to light a 2.6-*chien*

[14] No. 11. [15] No. 43.